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Contents

	Page
EUROPE	
Message of the President to the Congress regarding conference at sea with British Prime Minister	147
Delivery of planes to the Middle East	147
Visit to the United States of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent	148
AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Allocation of coffee quota	148
GENERAL	
Nationality regulations	149
Foreign merchant marine training ships	149
Control of exports in national defense	150
COMMERCIAL POLICY	
Supplemental trade-agreement negotiations with Cuba .	152
CULTURAL RELATIONS	
Committees to advise the Department of State in cultural-relations program	154
THE DEPARTMENT	
Appointment of officers	156
THE FOREIGN SERVICE	
Personnel changes	156
LEGISLATION.	156
PUBLICATIONS	157

[OVER]



Contents—CONTINUED

TREATY INFORMATION	Page
Promotion of peace: Treaties with Australia, Canada, and New Zealand amending the treaty for the ad- vancement of peace with Great Britain signed September 15, 1914	157
Commerce:	
Supplementary trade agreement with Canada . . .	157
Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies	157
Supplemental trade agreement with Cuba	158
Fisheries: Protocol amending the agreement of June 8, 1937 for the regulation of whaling	158
Flora and fauna: Conventions with Canada and Mexico regarding migratory birds	158
REGULATIONS :	158

SEP 10 '41

Europe

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS REGARDING CONFERENCE AT SEA WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

[Released to the press by the White House August 21]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Over a week ago I held several important conferences at sea with the British Prime Minister. Because of the factor of safety to British, Canadian, and American ships and their personnel, no prior announcement of these meetings could properly be made.

At the close, a public statement by the Prime Minister and the President was made. I quote it for the information of the Congress and for the record:

[For text of public statement which follows here, see *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, p. 125.]

The Congress and the President having heretofore determined through the Lend Lease Act on the national policy of American aid to the democracies which East and West are waging war against dictatorships, the military and naval conversations at these meetings made clear gains in furthering the effectiveness of this aid.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister and I are arranging for conferences with the Soviet Union to aid it in its defense against the attack made by the principal aggressor of the modern world—Germany.

Finally, the declaration of principles at this time presents a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek. It is so clear cut that it is difficult to oppose in any major particular without automatically admitting a willingness to accept compromise with Nazism; or to agree to a world peace which would give to Nazism domination over large numbers of conquered nations. Inevitably such a peace would be a gift to Nazism to take breath—armed breath—for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American Hemisphere itself.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi government.

It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes of necessity the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are a part of the whole freedom for which we strive.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 1941.

DELIVERY OF PLANES TO THE MIDDLE EAST

[Released to the press by the White House August 18]

The President announced on August 18, 1941, an important step to speed delivery of planes direct to the British forces in the Middle East.

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Agreements have been concluded under which the Pan American Airways System will ferry aircraft from the United States to West Africa and will then ferry those planes on to the Middle East.

In connection with the ferry system Pan American Airways is establishing an air-transport service from West Africa to the Middle East, and plans are under way for a transport service from the United States to West Africa. Planes owned by the United States Government will be used by Pan American, and they will be operated by American personnel. The route of delivery is so arranged that it will nowhere pass through the zone of actual warfare.

The transport services will supplement the ferry system by returning ferry personnel and carrying spare plane parts and items essential to effective delivery of aircraft to the Middle East. The route will also be available for general commercial use, providing direct air service from New York or Baltimore to Africa.

The ferry system and the transport services provide direct and speedy delivery of aircraft from the "arsenal of democracy" to a critical point in the front against aggression. The importance of this direct line of communication between our country and strategic outposts in Africa cannot be overestimated.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT

[Released to the press August 20]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who is at present in Canada, will arrive by airplane at the La Guardia Airport Saturday, August 23, at 2:30 p. m. daylight-saving time, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Lowther, his private secretary, and Wing Comdr. Sir Louis Greig. Immediately thereafter they will go to Hyde Park to visit the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Duke of Kent and his party will accompany the President to Washington, where they will arrive Monday, August 25. The Duke will go direct from the Union Station to the Naval Air Station at Anacostia and will then leave for a visit to the military and naval reservations in the area of Norfolk, Va. The party will return later in the day to the White House, where His Royal Highness will remain and attend a small informal dinner that evening.

On the morning of Tuesday, August 26, the Duke of Kent will visit the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore, returning to Washington late in the afternoon. After a brief stop in Washington, the Duke of Kent will depart that evening for Canada.

American Republics

ALLOCATION OF COFFEE QUOTA

[Released to the press August 22]

The President yesterday signed an Executive order allocating the coffee quota established pursuant to provisions of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for countries not signatories of the agreement. This allocation becomes effective on October 1, 1941.

The quotas are expressed as percentages of the total quota for the countries which are not signatories of the agreement, rather than in actual quantities in bags, to obviate the necessity of issuing a new Executive order in the

event the import quotas are modified pursuant to the procedure set forth in the agreement. The percentages correspond to the proportion of coffee imports into the United States from countries which are not signatories of the agreement supplied during the 4-year period 1937-40 by each of the groups of countries to which allocations are made by the Executive order.

The allocations established by the Executive order are designed to afford each non-signatory country an opportunity to supply a fair share of the total quota for such countries and, at the

same time, to insure adequate supplies of certain special types of coffee needed in this country for blending purposes. Termination of the allocation order one month prior to the end of the quota year provides a certain amount of flexibility which is deemed desirable. It means that during the month of September 1942 the only restriction on the importation into the United States of coffee from countries which are not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement will be the total quota established for all such countries pursuant to the terms of that agreement.

The text of the order is as follows:

ALLOCATING THE QUOTA UNDER THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT FOR COUNTRIES NOT SIGNATORIES OF THE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS I find that it is necessary to allocate the quota established under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed on November 28, 1940, for countries which are not signatories of the said agreement in order to afford such countries an opportunity to supply a fair share of the quota:

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. For the quota year beginning October 1, 1941, the quota limiting entries for consumption of coffee produced in countries which are not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall be allocated as follows:

British Empire, except Aden and	
Canada	33.04 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands and its	
possessions	36.77 percent
Aden, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia	7.24 percent
Other countries not signatories of the	
Inter-American Coffee Agreement	22.95 percent

2. During the effective period of this order, no coffee produced in the countries specified in paragraph 1 may be entered for consumption in excess of the respective quotas calculated by applying the percentages specified in para-

graph 1 to the total quota for countries not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

3. This order shall cease to be effective on September 1, 1942.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 21, 1941.

[No. 8863]

General

NATIONALITY REGULATIONS

Regulations under the Nationality Act of 1940 regarding the issuance of certificates of identity for admission to the United States to prosecute an action under section 503 of the act were issued on August 19, 1941 by the Department of State, with the approval of the Department of Justice. The text of the regulations in codified form is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 22, 1941, page 4298.

FOREIGN MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING SHIPS

An Executive order (no. 8850) of August 16, 1941, authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in the interest of national defense, to "purchase, charter, requisition the use of, or the possession of, any or all foreign vessels designed as merchant marine training ships which are lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States". He was also authorized and directed "to operate any or all of such vessels in the training of Coast Guard cadets and merchant marine personnel", to "repair, reconstruct, or recondition any or all of such vessels", and to make to the owner of any vessel taken "just compensation for such vessel or the use thereof". The full text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 20, 1941, page 4179.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 19]

The President on August 19, 1941, signed a proclamation [no. 2503] adding six articles and materials to the list of those subject to export control by virtue of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940.

The additional articles and materials, which will be brought under control as of September 10, 1941, are as follows:

1. Furs
2. Synthetic fibers
3. Wood
4. Natural asphalt or bitumen
5. Nonferrous metals
6. Precious metals

The text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 21, 1941, page 4231.

[Released to the press August 20]

The Secretary of State announced on August 20, 1941 the issuance of general licenses for the exportation of new commodities which will be placed under export control on August 27. The new general licenses will bear the following numbers:

	Canada	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippine Islands
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots:			
Aconite leaves and roots.....	GLA 1	GLA 2	GLA 63
Colchicum roots and seeds.....	GLB 1	GLB 2	GLB 63
Industrial chemicals:			
Citric acid.....	GLC 1	GLC 2	GLC 63
Oxalic acid.....	GLD 1	GLD 2	GLD 63

In addition to the foregoing, several forms, conversions, and derivatives of material already under export control will require a license for their exportation on August 27, but will be included with other material of the same nature under existing general licenses. The newly licensable forms, conversions, and derivatives, together with the existing general licenses under which they may be exported, are as follows:

	Canada	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippine Islands
Electrical machinery and apparatus:			
Radio transmitting sets, tubes, and parts, in addition to those containing mica, subject to export control.....	GDM 1	GDM 2	GDM 63
Coal-tar products:			
Tricresyl phosphate.....	GCX 1	GCX 2	GCX 63
Triphenyl phosphate.....	GCX 1	GCX 2	GCX 63
Chemical specialties:			
Chromium tanning mixtures.....	GAD 1	GAD 2	GAD 63
Phenol-formaldehyde resins: Unfabricated in powder, flake or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.....	GKR 1	GKR 2	GKR 63
Urea-formaldehyde resins: Unfabricated in powder, flake, or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.....	GKR 1	GKR 2	GKR 63
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots: Pyrethrum or insect flowers, powder, or extract.....	GKU 1	GKU 2	GKU 63
Cadmium:			
Dross, flue dust, residues, and scrap; metal; alloys.....	GCM 1	GCM 2	GCM 63

[Released to the press August 21]

The Secretary of State announced on August 21 that general license GWW has been issued authorizing the exportation of all articles and materials listed in Export Control Schedule No. 17¹ to the following countries:

Group A²

Group B²

Netherlands Indies

China (valid only when shipment is made via Burma)

Belgian Congo

Tahiti

New Caledonia

Marquesas Islands

French Cameroons

French Equatorial Africa

Turkey

Iraq

French West Indies (Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Marie Galante, St. Martin—northern part, St. Bartholomew)

French Guiana

Miquelon and St. Pierre

¹ 6 *Federal Register* 4136.

² *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941, pp. 560-561.

Liberia
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Philippine Islands

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit exportations of articles and materials listed in Export Control Schedule No. 17 to the foregoing countries without the requirement of an individual license.

[Released to the press August 23]

The Secretary of State announced on August 23 the issuance of general license G-62, authorizing the exportation to Iceland of all articles and materials under export control, with the exception of the following:

1. Arms, ammunition, and implements of war
2. Tin-plate scrap
3. Helium
4. Articles and materials designated in the President's Proclamation No. 3465, dated March 4, 1941 (technical data)
5. Graphite
6. Radium
7. Uranium
8. Titanium
9. Atropine
10. Belladonna
11. Caffein
12. Theobromine
13. Hyoscyamus (henbane)
14. Digitalis seeds
15. Cork

Those excepted articles above-named will continue to require an individual license for their exportation to Iceland.

Collectors of customs have been instructed to permit the exportation of articles and materials, other than those above listed, to Iceland without requiring the presentation of an individual license.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 22 that general licenses GDQ 1, GDQ 2, and GDQ 63 authorizing the exportation of grinding mills and classifiers and equipment therefor have been issued for Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Philippine Islands, respectively.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 20, 1941 "that general license GEG, as

now interpreted, authorizes the exportation from those ports which are located on the Atlantic Coast to those countries of the Western Hemisphere designated as Group B¹ . . . of those petroleum products designated by the following letter reference and name in Export Control Schedule No. 15:²

- C—Crude Oil
- D—Natural Gasoline
- G—Motor Fuel
- H—Motor Fuel
- K—Naphtha, Mineral Spirits, Solvents, Tractor Fuels, and other light products
- L—Kerosene
- M—Gas Oil and Distillate Fuel Oil
- N—Residual Fuel Oil
- Q—Motor Oil
- R—Other Lubricating Oil
- S—Lubricating Grease
- T—Liquefied Petroleum Gases
- U—Paraffin Wax
- V—Asphalt
- X—Other Petroleum Products

"If any of the above mentioned petroleum products also corresponds to the definitions set forth in paragraphs A, B, E, F, I, J, O, P, or W, in Export Control Schedule No. 15, its exportation is not permissible under general license no. GEG.

"General license no. GEH governs the exportation of the same petroleum products which may be exported under general license no. GEG. General license no. GEH, as now interpreted, authorizes the exportation of those petroleum products from any port not located on the Atlantic coast to those countries of the Western Hemisphere designated in Group B . . . and to the Netherlands Indies, Free China, the Free French Territories, and the Belgian Congo."

Collectors of customs were informed on August 20, 1941 that the following affidavit will be required on certain exportations of petroleum products, as further defined below:

¹ Bulletin of May 10, 1941, p. 561.

² 6 Federal Register 2888.

"NEW PETROLEUM AFFIDAVIT"

"It is not possible to obtain by commercial distillation from any of the Petroleum Products covered by this export declaration being shipped under Export Control License No. -- more than 3% of a fraction having an A.S.T.M. end point of 300 degrees Fahrenheit which will have, with the addition of 3 cc of tetraethyl lead per gallon, an octane number of the A.S.T.M. Knock Test Method of 80 or more. In addition, it is not possible to obtain by commercial distillation, as distillate or residuum, products having more than 60 seconds, Saybold Universal, viscosity at 210 degrees F. with a viscosity index of 60 or more.

Affiant

"The above affidavit, executed by the shipper or by an officer or duly authorized agent of the shipper, properly notarized, will now be required on all Export Declarations covering

any of the petroleum products which are identified as follows in Export Control Schedule No. 15:

- C—Crude Oil
- H—Motor Fuel
- K—Naphtha, Mineral Spirits, Solvents, Tractor Fuels, and other light products
- L—Kerosene
- M—Gas Oil and Distillate Fuel Oil
- N—Residual Fuel Oil
- Q—Motor Oil
- R—Other Lubricating Oil

when any such items are submitted for shipment under either individual or general license to destinations *other than* those in the British Empire, the Western Hemisphere, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Free China, Belgian Congo, the U. S. S. R., or the Free French Territories. . . .

"It is to be noted that the above affidavit is not required for the exportation of those petroleum products which may be exported to certain destinations of the Western Hemisphere under general license no. GEG."

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

[Released to the press August 19]

Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Cuba, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

The Secretary of State announced today, August 19, additional products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information has prescribed that all information and views

in writing and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views relating to products included in this supplementary list shall be submitted to it not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 6, 1941.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

Supplement to the List of Products on Which the United States Will Consider Granting Concessions to Cuba

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to

Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Cuba, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

I hereby announce that the products described in the attached list have been added to the list issued on July 26, 1941.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 18, 1941.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the following list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the supplementary agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
5	All medicinal preparations of animal origin, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.
23	Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.	Not less than 20% ad val.
34	Drugs of animal origin which are natural and uncompound and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.	8% ad val.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
706	Frog legs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved.	\$0.048 per lb., but not less than 16% ad val.
746	Mangoes.....	\$0.12 per lb.
752	Fruits in their natural state, or in brine, pickled, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.	28% ad val.*
753	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps.....	28% ad val.*
765	Lima beans, green or unripe.....	\$0.028 or 0.014 per lb.*

* The rate of duty, applicable to imports of Cuban origin, was reduced on dried, desiccated, or evaporated bananas following the granting of a concession on such products in the trade agreement with Costa Rica, effective August 2, 1937. That agreement reduced the general rate of duty on these products from 35% ad val. to 17½% ad val. and the rate to Cuba was thereby automatically reduced to 14% ad val., in accordance with the provision in the Cuban trade agreement under which imports from Cuba are entitled to a rate of duty not less than 20% below the lowest rate applicable to imports of similar products originating in any other country. The reduced general rate of duty was bound against increase in the trade agreement with Ecuador, effective October 23, 1938.

The rate of duty, applicable to imports of Cuban origin, was reduced on prepared or preserved guavas, not specially provided for, following the granting of a concession on these products in the trade agreement with Haiti, effective June 3, 1935. That agreement reduced the general rate of duty on these products from 35% ad val. to 17½% ad val. and the rate to Cuba was thereby automatically reduced to 14% ad val., as in the case noted above of dried, desiccated, or evaporated bananas. The reduced general rate of duty on prepared or preserved guavas was subsequently bound against increase in trade agreements with Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

* The rate of duty on mango pastes and pulps, and guava pastes and pulps, of Cuban origin, was reduced from 28% ad val. to 14% ad val. in the trade agreement with Cuba effective September 3, 1934.

* The rate of duty applicable to imports of Cuban origin of "lima beans, green or unripe, in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following May 31, inclusive, in any years", was reduced from \$0.028 to \$0.014 per lb. in the trade agreement with Cuba effective September 3, 1934. The duty on green or unripe lima beans of Cuban origin remained at the rate of \$0.028 per lb. for any imports during the remainder of the year. The purpose of including lima beans in the present additional list of products upon which the United States will consider the possible granting of concessions to Cuba in the proposed supplementary trade agreement, is to modify the language of the concession in the original Cuban agreement so that it may conform more closely to the language of Paragraph 765 of the Tariff Act of 1930. It is not contemplated that any action which may be taken in the proposed supplementary agreement under this paragraph will result in a change in either the present seasonal period during which the reduced rate of duty applies to lima beans of Cuban origin, or in the rate of duty, which has already been reduced during the seasonal period by the maximum extent permitted under the Trade Agreements Act.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION
SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS
WITH CUBA

Public Notice

Supplementary List of Products

Closing date for submission of briefs, September 6, 1941; closing date for application to be heard, September 6, 1941; public hearings open, September 8, 1941.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, with regard to the supplementary list of products announced by the Secretary of State on this date in connection with the negotiation of a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 6, 1941. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a. m. on September 8, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, when supplemental oral statements will be heard with regard to the products contained in the supplementary list, unless persons interested in these products request that they be heard at a later date acceptable to the Committee.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 18th day of August 1941.

E. M. WHITCOMB
Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 18, 1941.

Cultural Relations

COMMITTEES TO ADVISE THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN CULTURAL-RELATIONS PROGRAM

On July 31, 1941 the President appointed four committees to advise the Department of State, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on certain phases of the program of cultural relations. This action was taken pursuant to section 2 of the act of August 9, 1939, "An Act to Authorize the President to Render Closer and More Effective the Relationship between the American Republics". These committees are authorized to serve until June 30, 1942.

The General Advisory Committee is to advise the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on general policy in the planning and execution of the program of cultural relations and to serve as a coordinating body for the other advisory committees. It is composed of the following persons:

Robert G. Caldwell, Ph.D., Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director, Foundation for

the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver

Stephen Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D., Director, Institute of International Education

Waldo G. Leland, Ph.D., Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies

The Honorable Archibald MacLelish, Librarian of Congress

Mr. Carl H. Millam, Secretary, American Library Association

Beardsley Ruml, Ph.D., Dean, Department of Social Sciences, University of Chicago

James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., LL.D., Chairman, National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation

George N. Shuster, President, Hunter College

John W. Studebaker, LL.D., Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States.

The Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education will advise the Department of State regarding agricultural education, particularly in connection with the Department's work with land-grant colleges of the United States in inter-American studies and exchange students, and in the proposed Institute of Tropical Agriculture. This committee has as its chairman, Knowles A. Ryerson, M.S., Assistant Dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, Calif. Other members of the committee are:

Earl N. Bressman, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, *Executive Secretary*

Thomas Barbour, Ph.D., Sc.D., Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University

Homer J. Henney, Ph.D., Dean of Agriculture, Colorado State College

H. Harold Hume, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Florida

Fred J. Kelly, Ph.D., Chief, Division of Higher Education, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency

J. G. Lee, Jr., Dean, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University

Edgar J. Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, is chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States.

This committee is to advise the Department of State on problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment and on plans for more effective guidance and hospitality. The other members are:

Rollin S. Atwood, Ph.D., Acting Director, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, University of Florida

Gladys Bryson, Professor, Smith College

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Professor of International Relations, University of Denver

Charles W. Hackett, Ph.D., Professor of Latin American History, University of Texas

Charles B. Lipman, Ph.D., Sc.D., Dean, Graduate Division, University of California

Martin McGuire, Ph.D., Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University of America

Mr. John L. Mott, Director, International House, New York

J. Raleigh Nelson, Ph.D., Director, International Center, University of Michigan

The Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships will advise on general matters relating to the interchange of students and professors, and specifically on the selection of graduate students and professors under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. The committee is under the chairmanship of Stephen Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D., Director, Institute of International Education, and is composed of the following members:

Albert L. Barrows, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, National Research Council

Charles G. Fenwick, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Bryn Mawr College

Waldo G. Leland, Ph.D., Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies

Arthur P. Whitaker, Ph.D., Professor of Latin American History, University of Pennsylvania

Donald Young, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council

In order to increase the cooperation between the Department of State and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs several persons who are active in the work of the latter office were selected to serve on the committees. In addition every effort was made to have represented on the committees the point of view of different sections of the country.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 960, Mr. Lloyd C. Mitchell was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Accounts, effective as of August 16, 1941.

Mr. Robert M. Carr was appointed, by Departmental Order 962, an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements, effective as of August 18, 1941.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Senate, on August 21, 1941, confirmed the nomination of Willys R. Peck, of California, now Counselor of Embassy in China, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Thailand.

[Released to the press August 23]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 16, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

George C. Howard, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Clarence C. Brooks, of West Hoboken, N. J., as Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Brooks has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin,

Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Francis H. Styles, of Falls Church, Va., Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following persons have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Robert H. McBride, of Pontiac, Mich.—Habana, Cuba
Gray Bream, of Casper, Wyo.—Halifax, N. S., Canada
Robert S. Folsom, of West Somerville,

Mass.—Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Stuart W. Rockwell, of Radnor, Pa.—Panamá, Panama
Charles W. Smith, of Burbank,

Calif.—Vancouver, B. C., Canada

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Robert W. Weise, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Henry Dearborn, of Andover, Mass., has been appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Legislation

An Act To provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to persons employed at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries, and on lands occupied or used by the United States for military or naval purposes outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, Guantanamo, and the Philippine Islands, but excluding the Canal Zone, and for other purposes. [S. 1642.] Approved August 16, 1941. (Public Law 208, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Joint Resolution Providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the coming of Doctor Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to the American colonies. [S. J. Res. 40.] Approved August 16, 1941. (Public Law 209, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

An Act To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona. [S. 752.] Approved August 18, 1941. (Public Law 216, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Statement by the Prime Minister of England and the President of the United States: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Public Statement Made by Both Prime Minister of England and the President of the United States With Regard to the Declaration of Principles Necessary Under the Code of the Two Countries. (H. Doc. 358, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Temporary Diversion for Power Purposes of Additional Waters of the Niagara River Above the Falls: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 20, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 209. Publication 1630. 3 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATIES WITH AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND NEW ZEALAND AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

[Released to the press August 21]

On August 21, 1941, the President issued his proclamations of the treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, amending in their application to each of those Dominions certain provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and His Britannic Majesty signed at Washington September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602). The three amending treaties were signed on September 6, 1940, and the ratifications of the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty were exchanged at Washington August 13, 1941.

COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

[Released to the press August 21]

On August 21, 1941 the President issued his proclamation in regard to the exchange of ratifications of the supplementary trade agreement

between the United States and Canada, signed on December 13, 1940, amending in regard to silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins, and related articles, the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series 149). The supplementary agreement came into force provisionally on December 20, 1940 and, as is declared by the President's proclamation, definitively on August 14, 1941, the day following the exchange of ratifications.

DECLARATION ON THE JURIDICAL PERSONALITY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

[Released to the press August 21]

United States

On August 21, 1941, the President issued his proclamation of the Protocol containing a Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies, which was opened for signature by the states members of the Pan American Union at the Pan American Union on June 25, 1936 and was signed by the Secretary of State on June 23, 1939, with two interpretative understandings.¹ The Senate gave

¹ See the *Bulletin* of July 26, 1941, p. 82.

its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol, subject to the two understandings on June 12, 1941. It was ratified by the President on June 23, 1941, and the ratification of the United States, including the two understandings, was deposited with the Pan American Union on July 10, 1941. The Republic of Venezuela deposited its ratification of the Protocol on September 23, 1937.

The Declaration in the Protocol provides that foreign companies constituted under the laws of one country and having their seats in its territory may engage in any commercial activity in countries in which they do not have a permanent establishment, branch, or agency, which is not contrary to the laws of such countries, and may enter appearances in the courts as plaintiffs or defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941, and a list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba was published in the *Bulletin* of July 26. Additional products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba were announced by the Secretary of State on August 19, 1941 and are published in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

FISHERIES

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 8, 1937 FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING

Canada

By a note dated August 13, 1941 the British Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification of the Canadian Government of the Protocol signed in London on June 24, 1938 (Treaty Series 944) amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series 933), was deposited in the archives of the Foreign Office of the British Government on July 21, 1941. The countries

which have now deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession to the Protocol are the United States, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Norway.

FLORA AND FAUNA

CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

On August 16, 1941, the President issued a proclamation (no. 2501) amending previous regulations governing the "hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof," included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds, signed by the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628) and the Convention with Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, concluded February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912).

The full text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 21, 1941, page 4232.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 17 [determining, effective August 29, 1941, additions to the forms, conversions, and derivatives of rubber (proclamation 2413), chemical wood pulps (proclamation 2482), iron and steel (proclamation 2449), non-ferrous metals (proclamations 2413, 2453, and 2464), machinery (proclamation 2475), and chemicals (proclamation 2496). August 15, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4136.

Regulations Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange . . . and to Reports of Foreign Property Interests in the United States: Amendment of Public Circular No. 1, August 18, 1941 [extending the time from July 14 to September 30, 1941 within which such reports shall be filed]; and Instructions for Preparation of Reports on Form TFR-300 of All Foreign-Owned Property Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States, August 16, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 4196.

Nationality Under the Act of 1940: [Issuance of] Certificate of Identity for Admission to the United States To Prosecute an Action Under Section 503 of the Act. August 19, 1941. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 6 *Federal Register* 4298 and 4296.

Admission [to the United States] of Holders of Certificates of Identity To Prosecute an Action Under

Section 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940. August 20, 1941. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order C-33.] 6 *Federal Register* 4295.

Rules Governing Broadcast Services Other Than Standard Broadcast [amendments regarding frequency assignments to international broadcast stations]. August 18, 1941. (Federal Communications Commission.) 6 *Federal Register* 4303.

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